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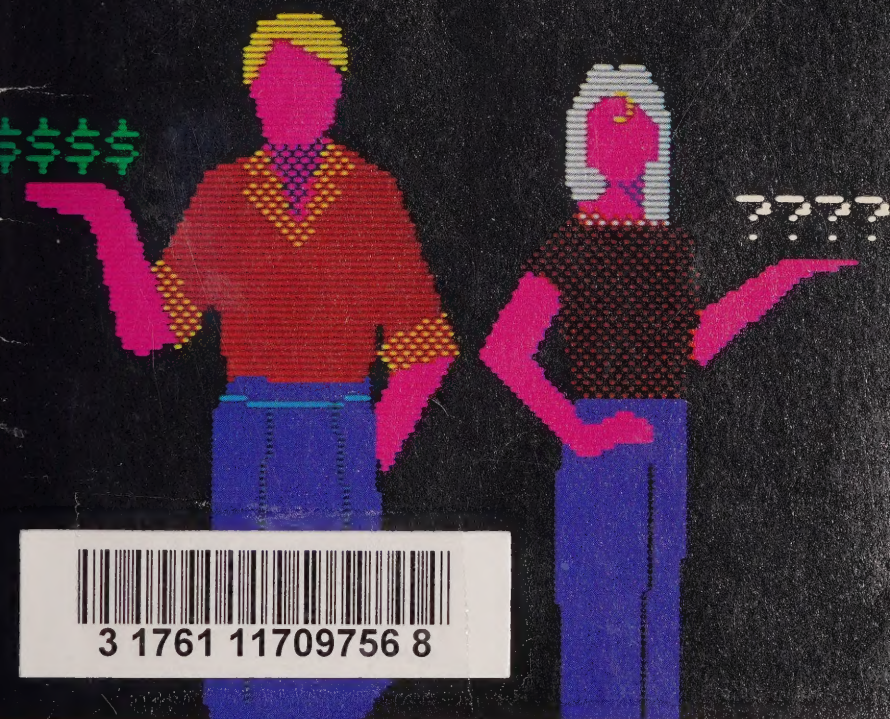
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Conseil  
of Women

Conseil  
consultatif canadien  
de la situation de la femme

# IT'S YOUR TURN

A Handbook for Canadian Women



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CAI  
SW  
- 2024

# **It's Your Turn**

**A Handbook for Canadian Women**

**Canadian Advisory Council  
on the Status of Women**



Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women  
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## Acknowledgments

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This publication was prepared by the CACSW Communications Section. It is based on the WINC (Women in Canada) program developed by the Research Section and available in the near future in about 250 outlets across the country. It was written by Catherine Rancy, in collaboration with Mary Jane Lipkin, Fran Shaver and Marylee Stephenson.

# I Yesterday's Questions, Today's Questions

## Yesterday's Questions

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- Should women have the right to vote?
- Should women receive the same education as men?
- Should women work outside the home?
- Should women be allowed to participate in sports?

Many things have changed since those days, but not the principles.

*I really think that women ought to have representatives instead of being arbitrarily governed without having any direct share allowed them in the deliberations of government.*

— Mary Wollstonecraft, 1792

*I accept no authority which tolerates the slavery of women. My rights were born with me and are the same over the whole globe.*

— Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 1884

*Being a fairly able-bodied woman, I would prefer to open the carriage door myself and be given a fair deal in the laws of my country and the right to vote for such changes in those laws as I happen to see fit.*

— Francis Marion Beynon, 1913

*Business is not a matter of sex, but of capacity. That work is yours for which you are best adapted — even if it is to sing bass.*

— Emily Murphy, 1915

*Personally, I do not care whether or not women ever sit in the Senate, but we fought for the privilege for them to do so. We sought to establish the personal individuality of women.*

— Henrietta Muir Edwards, 1929



## Today's Questions

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The women's movement focusses on freedom and choice — on *your* right to make *your* own decisions about *your* individual life.

- Are women entitled to the same salaries as men?
- Which organizations or groups could help you as a woman?
- What can you do if you are battered by the man with whom you live? If you are sexually assaulted?
- Will you have a pension after you reach 65?
- Are women well represented at the federal, provincial and municipal levels of government?
- Do women have access to any job?
- Is it easy to work outside the home when one is married and has children?
- Is there a need for a new sharing of family responsibilities between men and women?
- Are you free to choose to have children?
- Why are women excluded from certain athletic or recreational activities?
- How do you react to pornography in magazines or on television?

If you have already asked yourself one of these questions, this book is for you.

*Disturbers are never popular — nobody ever really loved an alarm clock in action — no matter how grateful they may have been afterwards for its kind services.*

— Nellie McClung,  
Canadian suffragist



## Do You Want Facts? Just Ask

---

The Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women (CACSW) is working to provide Canadian women with information they need and to make sure that their interests will be protected.


Many of the topics that affect women — that concern your life and that of your friends — are the focus of indepth study.

The Council has a continuing program of research regarding issues that most concern women of the 80's: working conditions, health, pension plans, prostitution, violence against women, women's rights and political action. Research findings are published and distributed to the public (see Publications' List p. 32).

This year, the Council celebrates its tenth anniversary. On this occasion, we invite you to survey the status of women in 1983.

*Our cause is half won when we find that people are willing to hear it.*

— Lucy Stone,  
American suffragist, 1882



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## 2 What is the Council?

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Since 1973, the Council has been promoting the situation of women in Canada on your behalf.

The Council is your voice in government; it has a *two-fold job*:

- it undertakes research and informs the government and the public of conditions which affect your life and the lives of all Canadian women;
- it recommends to the federal government ways in which to improve your opportunities as a woman.

The Council reports to Parliament through a Minister Responsible for the Status of Women. It has the freedom to publish research and recommendations without the consent of the Minister.

*The government has enfranchised you but it cannot emancipate you. That is done by your own process of thought.*

— Nellie McClung

## No Matter Where You Are

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The Council is composed of 27 part-time members appointed by Order-in-Council for three years, and three full-time members —the President, based in Ottawa, and two vice-presidents, based in Montreal and Vancouver.

The members come from every part of Canada and every field of activity. They reflect our regional, cultural, professional and ethnic diversity. No matter where you live, there is a Council member within reach. She is your spokesperson in the CACSW.

The CACSW has four offices across Canada:

- the Central Office in Ottawa
- the Eastern Region Office in Montreal
- the Western Region Office in Vancouver
- the Western Local Office in Winnipeg

These offices provide the public with documentation and maintain a close liaison between Ottawa and the regions.

*I believed, then and always, that the movement required, not more serious militancy by the few, but a stronger appeal to the great masses to join the struggle.*

— E. Sylvia Pankhurst,  
British suffragist, 1931



## How the Council Works

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Members meet four times a year. They discuss current issues affecting women, review the new Council publications, and vote on necessary recommendations.

The Central Office in Ottawa supports the Council in its work on your behalf:

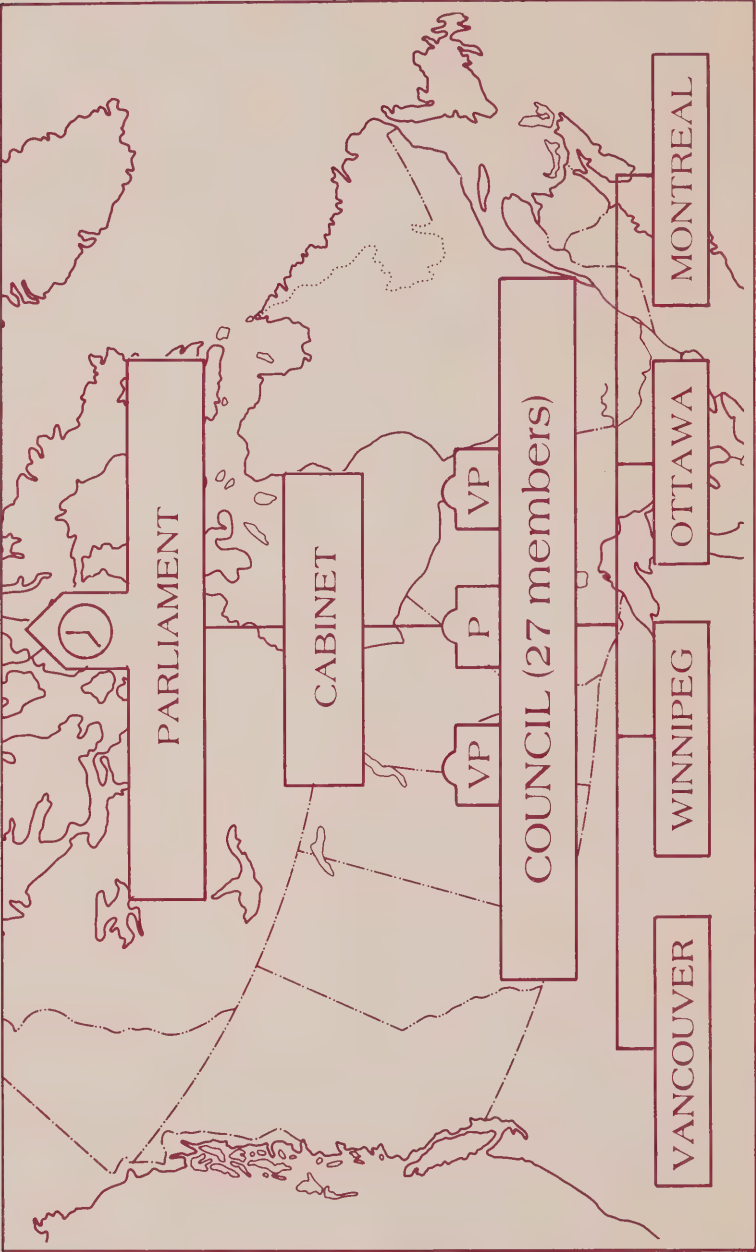
- the Research Section prepares studies, reports and briefs to be presented to the government.
- the Communications Section produces the Council publications and ensures ongoing liaison with the public and the media.
- the National Clearinghouse on Pensions answers your questions concerning your pension situation.
- the Documentation Centre is open to the public and has an updated collection of documents related to women's issues.
- the Administration Section manages the Council budget and organizes Council meetings, national women's groups meetings, and meetings with the provincial advisory councils.
- the Distribution Centre ensures the distribution of Council documents.

All these services are at *your* disposal.

*The country is yours, ladies. Politics is simply a public affair: yours and mine and everyone's.*

— Nellie McClung, 1917

# CACSW Chart



P = President      VP = Vice-President

## A Decade of Change

In its ten years of existence, the Council has furthered the cause of women in many fields, particularly constitutional reform, pensions, sexual assault and family violence. Progress has been achieved:

- the new Canadian Constitution recognizes the principle of equality of women and men.
- the Canadian Human Rights Act forbids discrimination on any ground and endorses the principle of equal pay for work of equal value.
- the Citizenship Act gives women the same rights as men to extend citizenship to their children.
- the Canada Pension Plan allows CPP credits of either a husband or a wife to be split equally between the couple upon marriage breakdown, and women are allowed to leave the workforce to care for their young children without losing pension benefits.
- the new legislation on sexual assault has re-defined this type of offence and now provides for more adequate sentences.
- the government and the public have been made more aware of the seriousness of family violence and of the potential dangers of pornography on pay television.
- the Minister for Indian and Northern Affairs has committed himself to amend the Indian Act by 1985 in order to delete from it the sections that are discriminatory to women (we hope that this commitment will be kept in the very near future).

*Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.*

— Section 15(1) of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, 1982

## The Challenges of the Future

---

It is true that Canadian women have achieved a lot but there is still a lot to be done.

Whatever your age, background or tastes, you are directly affected — for better or worse — by any changes in the situation of women.

And in many ways that situation is far from perfect:

- *work*: on average, women earn 62% of what men earn.
- *pensions*: three out of five single, widowed or divorced women over 65 live in poverty.
- *family violence*: one out of ten women is battered by the man with whom she lives.
- *sexual assault*: one in every 17 women in Canada is raped at some point in her life; one in four is sexually assaulted.
- *marriage*: 40% of marriages currently end in divorce; 83% of single-parent families are headed by women and almost half of these families live below the poverty line.

*Whatever women do they must do twice as well as men to be thought half as good. Luckily, it's not difficult.*

— Charlotte Whitton, first woman mayor in Canada, 1951



# 3 Women in the World

Women's efforts to improve their conditions and have their rights recognized are a widespread phenomenon in the world. The status of women varies greatly from one culture to another, and in some countries reforms have been faster, more extensive or more noticeable than in other countries.

The status of women is an international concern. International Women's Day is celebrated on March 8 each year in most western and socialist countries. Several problems, such as prostitution and women's political rights, have been dealt with by international conventions.

Canada, as an industrialized and democratic country, gives women a more prominent position in society than many other countries, particularly in the field of politics and human rights. But some countries are ahead of us as far as labour participation and social benefits are concerned.

In order to put Canada's experience in a world perspective, we invite you to test your knowledge in the following quiz. Answers can be found on page 23.

*Many societies have educated their male children on the simple device of teaching them not to be women.*

— Margaret Mead, **Male and Female**, 1949

# Test Your Knowledge of Women in the World

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## Women and Work

- 1 (a) What proportion of a man's salary can a Canadian woman expect to earn?
  - a. 100%
  - b. 62%
  - c. 93%
- (b) In which country is this proportion higher than in Canada?
  - a. Japan
  - b. Sweden
  - c. Italy
  - d. United States
- 2 (a) What percentage of adult Canadian women is in the labour force?
  - a. 51%
  - b. 32%
  - c. 49%
- (b) In which of these countries is the percentage smaller than in Canada?
  - a. Great Britain
  - b. Thailand
  - c. Spain

### Some women heads of state

- Sri Lanka: Sirimavo Bandaranaike (1959-1965, 1970-1977)
- India: Indira Gandhi (1966-1977, 1980-present)
- Israel: Golda Meir (1969-1974)
- Great Britain: Margaret Thatcher (1979-present)
- Iceland: Vigdís Finnbogadóttir (1980-present)
- Dominica: Eugenia Charles (1980-present)

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## Social Benefits

- 3 (a) What percentage of pre-school children in Canada have access to child care centres?
- a. 50%
  - b. 12%
  - c. 26%
- (b) In which of these countries is the percentage smaller than in Canada?
- a. Greece
  - b. East Germany
  - c. France
- 4 (a) In Canada, could a woman lose her job while on maternity leave?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
- (b) In which of these countries could a woman lose her job during a maternity leave?
- a. Denmark
  - b. Great Britain
  - c. Belgium

### Salaries for Homemakers?

Since 1967, women in Hungary who wish to stay at home to take care of a child can receive for three years a salary corresponding to one quarter of the average wage. This measure however, is meant to encourage natality and to limit women's presence in an already crowded labour market. Hungarian women usually choose to stay at home for only one year.

---

## Women's Rights and Political Participation

- 5 (a) When did Canadian women first vote in federal elections?
- a. 1867
  - b. 1900
  - c. 1917
  - d. 1938
- (b) In which of these countries was that right recognized ahead of Canada?
- a. United States
  - b. Great Britain
  - c. Belgium
  - d. Australia
- 6 (a) What is the percentage of women Members of Parliament in Canada?
- a. 24%
  - b. 5.6%
- (b) In which of these countries is the percentage of women in the national parliament higher?
- a. Great Britain
  - b. West Germany
  - c. Denmark

### The Fight for the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)

*Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.*

This proposed amendment to the U.S. constitution was introduced in 1923 and eventually was approved by Congress in 1972. However, it failed to obtain the necessary approval from 38 state legislatures by the deadline of June 30, 1982 and was therefore lost.



---

## Health

7. In which two of the following countries is abortion not available on demand by a woman at the beginning of her pregnancy?
- a. Italy
  - b. Tunisia
  - c. Canada
  - d. France
  - e. USSR
  - f. Japan
  - g. Belgium
- 8 (a) What percentage of married Canadian women use a contraceptive method?
- a. 68%
  - b. 74%
  - c. 53%
- (b) Which of the following countries has a higher percentage of women using a contraceptive method?
- a. Mexico
  - b. France
  - c. India
  - d. Mali
  - e. Netherlands

*Woman's role has been that of an incubator and little more.*

— Margaret Sanger, *Woman and the New Race*, 1920

---

## Family

- 9 (a) What is the average number of children per woman in Canada?
- a. 2.1
  - b. 1.8
  - c. 2.9
- (b) In which of the following countries is the average number of children per woman higher than in Canada?
- a. West Germany
  - b. Italy
  - c. Austria
  - d. Angola
- 10 (a) What is the rate of divorce per 1,000 of population each year in Canada?
- a. 1.37
  - b. 2.38
  - c. 3.21
- (b) In which of these countries is the divorce rate higher than in Canada?
- a. United States
  - b. Great Britain
  - c. Australia

*Did anyone ever tell Toscanini, or Bach, that he had to choose between music and family, between art and a normal life?*

— Elisabeth Mann Borgese,  
Ascent of Woman, 1963

# 4 Women in Canada

The situation of women has improved dramatically in most countries over the last hundred years. In Canada, our great-grandmothers' demands to obtain the right to vote, the right to education, and the legal recognition as "persons" seem to us very normal today. And yet they appeared outrageous at the time. Fundamental reforms are never achieved in one day.

## Where do we stand today?\*

### Women and Work

1. How many two-spouse families would fall under the poverty line if the wife stopped working outside the home?
  - a. 20%
  - b. 51%
  - c. 5%
2. Three-quarters of the women in the labour force earn less than:
  - a. \$20,000
  - b. \$12,000
  - c. \$16,000

\*Answers are found on p. 25.

### Part-time Work (1981)

Part-time work is often considered as a convenient solution for women who have young children and work outside the home. However,

- in every occupational category, part-time workers receive lower pay than full-time workers
- part-time workers are often excluded from the protection of employment standards legislation
- 80% of unemployed women want full-time not part-time work.

- 
3. What proportion of part-time workers are women?
    - a. half
    - b. two-thirds
    - c. three-quarters
  4. Which figure best represents the proportion of household tasks that are undertaken by women?
    - a. 50%
    - b. 85%
    - c. 40%
  5. Out of 100 women in the labour force, how many occupy managerial positions?
    - a. 15
    - b. 13
    - c. 5
  - 6 (a) What percentage of employees in the executive category of the Federal Public Service are women?
    - a. 22%
    - b. 14%
    - c. 4%
  - (b) In the administrative support category?
    - a. 50%
    - b. 60%
    - c. 85%

### **Women and Poverty: What are your chances?**

- two-thirds of all workers at minimum wage are women (1979)
- 83% of single-parent families are headed by women (1977)
- 44% of these families live below the poverty line (1977)
- 35% of all women working for pay are in clerical jobs (1979)



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## Health

7. Are male workers as vulnerable as female workers to reproductive hazards in the work place?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
8. According to a 1982 Gallup poll, what percentage of Canadians believe that decisions on abortion should be left to women and their doctors?
  - a. 50%
  - b. 72%
  - c. 27%
9. Why is medicare a woman's concern?
  - a. because most single-parent families are headed by women
  - b. because women go to doctors more often than men
  - c. because women are generally poorer than men

### A bit of "Herstory"

It was a Canadian woman who was the first in the "British Empire" to

- receive a bachelor's degree from a university (1875)
- be admitted to the bar as a lawyer (1897)
- win election to a legislative assembly (1917)
- serve as a Cabinet Minister (1918)
  - (from *Herstory 1973, A Canadian Women's Calendar* by the Saskatoon Women's Calendar Collective)

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## Violence

10. One out of four Canadian women is sexually assaulted at some time in her life.
  - a. true
  - b. false
11. How many rape crisis centres were there in Canada in 1981?
  - a. 78
  - b. 110
  - c. 41
12. What percentage of rapists is charged with rape and convicted?
  - a. 2%
  - b. 49%
  - c. 51%
13. In 1978, how many Canadian women were battered by the man with whom they lived?
  - a. 1 in 100 (total 50,000)
  - b. 1 in 20 (total 250,000)
  - c. 1 in 10 (total 500,000)

*When you speak of an elderly woman, you speak of one who is able to do well inside a house, who is also spiritually aware and who is knowledgeable in all the ways of womanhood.*

— Helen Fineday, 81 years old,  
Sweet Grass Reserve

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## Pensions

14. In 1976, what percentage of women between the ages of 20 and 64 did not contribute to the Canada or Quebec pension plan, and thus will receive only the Old Age Security Pension after 65?
- a. 18%
  - b. 66%
  - c. 47%
15. In 1977 three-quarters of single, widowed or divorced women over 70 had annual incomes under
- a. \$10,000
  - b. \$12,000
  - c. \$ 5,000

## Discrimination

16. Matrimonial property accumulated by a couple during marriage is shared evenly between the spouses in the case of divorce.
- a. true
  - b. false
17. What proportion of divorced Canadian husbands default on their court-ordered support payments?
- a. 50%
  - b. 25%
  - c. 75%

*As long as most unpaid work is done by women, their status in society will be adversely affected.*

— Gertrude Laing

- 
18. An Indian woman who marries a non-Indian is deprived of her Indian status and rights; an Indian man who marries a non-Indian woman not only keeps his status but confers it to her and their children.  
a. true  
b. false
19. There are 62 sports open to men in international competitions. How many are open to women?  
a. 48  
b. 40  
c. 31
20. What is the date of the first olympic marathon open to women?  
a. 1972  
b. 1984  
c. 1976
21. In 1971, Statistics Canada estimated that household work represented the following proportion of Canada's gross national product:  
a. 3%  
b. 20%  
c. 41%
22. How many of the 282 M.P.'s in the House of Commons are women?  
a. 93  
b. 16  
c. 24

*I often lament that in the rearing of women so little attention should be commonly paid to the exercise of the bodily organs; to invigorate the body is to invigorate the mind, and Heaven knows that the weaker sex have much cause to be rendered strong in both.*

— Frances Wright, 1821

## Answers to "Test Your Knowledge of Women in the World"

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Answers are based on the most recent national and international statistics available. Unless otherwise indicated, these data can be found in the survey of women in the world *Terre des femmes — Panorama de la situation des femmes dans le monde*. Montréal: Editions du Boréal Express, 1982.

- 1 (a) b — 62% in 1982.  
(b) b — In Sweden in 1982 women earned 80% of men's salaries; in Japan 57%; in Italy 51%; in the United States 60%.
- 2 (a) a — 51% in 1982 (Statistics Canada).  
(b) c — In Spain 29% of women of working age were in the labour market in 1980; in Great Britain 58% in 1977; in Thailand 81% in 1978.
- 3 (a) b — 12% in 1982 (CACSW).  
(b) a — In 1982, 5% of Greek children under 5 had access to a child care centre, 92% of East German children between 3 and 6 went to "kindergarten" and 90% of French children between 3 and 5 went to "jardin d'enfant."
- 4 (a) a — Yes in some provinces.  
(b) a — In Great Britain and Belgium, a woman cannot lose her job during or after her maternity leave.
- 5 (a) c  
(b) a & d — the United States in 1869 and Australia in 1894; Great Britain 1918; Belgium 1921.
- 6 (a) b — 5.6% in 1983.  
(b) b & c — West Germany with 8% of the MP's being women in the Bundestag and Landtag; Denmark with 23% of women MP's since 1981; in Great Britain, women make up 3.6% of the MP's.



- 
7. c & g — Canada and Belgium have not legalized abortion on demand by the woman at the beginning of her pregnancy (1983).
- 8 (a) a — 68% in 1978.  
(b) b & e — In France, 82% of married women were using a contraceptive method in 1978; in the Netherlands 75%; in Mexico 40%; in India 23%; in Mali 1%.
- 9 (a) b — 1.8 children per woman in Canada in 1981.  
(b) d — Angola, with 6.4 children per woman in 1981; in West Germany 1.4; in Italy 1.7; in Austria 1.6.
- 10 (a) b — 2.38 in Canada in 1977.  
(b) a, b, c — United States 5.17 in 1978; Great Britain 2.93 in 1978; Australia 3.21 in 1977.

## Answers to “Where do we stand today?”

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All facts are based on the most recent statistics available. For further information on the issues raised in this section, consult the CACSW Publications' List, page 32.

1. b
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. c
- 6 (a) c
- (b) c
7. a
8. b
9. a,b,c
10. a
11. c
12. a
13. c
14. c
15. c
16. b
17. c
18. a
19. c
20. b
21. c
22. b



# 5 Useful Information

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Whatever your age or field of activity, wherever you live, you can play a role in furthering the cause of women.

After all, we represent 52% of the population — that's 52% of the consumers, and 52% of the electors. Insist on obtaining the information you want, and do not hesitate to let your opinion be known.

## If you think that you have been the victim of discrimination

Contact either the federal or your provincial/territorial human rights commission. The federal commission can be contacted at:

Canadian Human Rights Commission  
257 Slater Street, 4th Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1E1  
Tel: (613) 995-1151

Because discrimination is often rooted in law, it is often necessary to institute legislative change in order to eliminate discriminatory practices.

Where this is the case, do not hesitate to inform your elected representatives about your views, to make governments aware of the need for such change.

You should also check whether other groups are already working on the issue:

- health or educational organizations
- human rights groups
- unions
- women's groups

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## **If you have complaints about the representation of women in the media**

Whether the offensive representation is on television, on the radio, or in the press, there are agencies who want to know:

Advertising Advisory Board  
1240 Bay Street, Suite 305  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5R 2A8  
Tel: (416) 961-6311

Canadian Radio-Television and  
Telecommunications Commission  
1 Promenade du Portage  
Hull, Quebec  
K1A 0N2

Mediawatch (a sub-committee of the National  
Action Committee on the Status of Women)  
Box 46699, Station G  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6R 4K8

## **If you are sexually assaulted**

Remember that there is new legislation to protect the rights and interests of victims of sexual assault. You may also consult the telephone book or the operator to contact your local Rape Crisis Centre.

## **If you are battered**

Consult the telephone book or the operator to contact the nearest Transition House.

## **If you need information about your pensions**

Get in touch with the CACSW National Clearinghouse on Pensions by telephone at (613) 992-4975 or by mail at the CACSW Ottawa address.



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## If you want a list of useful addresses

Ask for the publication *Listing of Women's Groups Canada 1982* at the following address:

Women's Programme  
Secretary of State  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0M5  
Tel: (819) 994-3190

This list contains addresses of national and regional women's groups, rape crisis centres, transition houses and women's periodicals. It is available free of charge.

# List of Government of Canada Programs for Women

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The following agencies or divisions in the federal government have responsibility for the status of women. They also maintain ongoing liaison between the government and the public and distribute information.

Status of Women Canada  
151 Sparks Street  
10th Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5E4  
Tel: (613) 995-7835

Native Women's Programme  
Native Citizens Directorate  
Secretary of State  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0M5  
Tel: (819) 994-3970

Office of Equal Opportunities for Women  
Public Service Commission  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0M7  
Tel: (613) 593-5211

National Film Board of Canada  
Studio D  
P.O. Box 6100, Station A  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3C 3H5  
Tel: (514) 333-3265

Women's Bureau  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J2  
Tel: (819) 997-1550

Women's Employment Division  
Employment and Immigration Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J9  
Tel: (819) 994-6727

Women's Programme  
Secretary of State  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0M5  
Tel: (819) 994-3190

# List of Provincial Advisory Councils

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These councils are responsible for making recommendations to the provincial governments on matters affecting women.

- Provincial Advisory Council  
on the Status of Women  
Newfoundland and Labrador  
131 LeMarchant Road  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1C 2H3

Tel: (709) 753-7270
- Advisory Council on the Status of Women  
384 St. George Street  
Moncton, New Brunswick  
E1C 1X2

Tel: (506) 388-9660
- Nova Scotia Advisory Council  
on the Status of Women  
P.O. Box 745  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 2T3

Tel: (902) 424-8662/424-8664
- P.E.I. Status of Women Council  
Box 2000  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
C1A 7N8

Tel: (902) 894-8973
- Conseil du statut de la femme  
700, boul. St-Cyrille est  
Québec (Québec)  
G1R 5A9

Tél: (418) 643-4326
- Ontario Status of Women Council  
700 Bay Street, 3rd Floor  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5G 1Z6

Tel: (416) 965-1111
- Advisory Committee on the Status of Women  
of Manitoba  
693 Taylor Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
K3M 2K2

Tel: (204) 284-8220
- Saskatchewan Advisory Council on  
the Status of Women  
3130-8th Avenue East  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
S7H 0W2

Tel: (306) 664-5074

## **List of Council Publications (by subject)**

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### **WOMEN'S POLITICAL STATUS & ACTION, HUMAN RIGHTS**

- Not How Many But How Few: Women appointed to boards, commissions, councils, committees and crown corporations within the power of the federal government, by Lyse Champagne, October 1980.
- Equality and Equalization — A Brief to the Parliamentary Task Force on Federal Provincial Fiscal Arrangements, June 1981.
- Play from Strength: A Canadian Woman's Guide to Initiating Political Action, by Penney Kome, March 1983.
- \*Indian Women and the Law in Canada: Citizens Minus, by Kathleen Jamieson, April 1978 — Price \$2.95.
- \*Women and the Constitution, eds. Audrey Doerr & Micheline Carrier, February 1981 — Price \$2.95.

### **WOMEN AND WORK**

- Five Million Women: A Study of the Canadian Housewife, by Monique Proulx, June 1978.
- Problems of Immigrant Women in the Canadian Labour Force, by Sheila McLeod Arnopoulos, January 1979.
- The Second Time Around: A Study of Women Returning to the Work Force, by Mary Pearson, April 1979.
- Women and Jobs: The Impact of Federal Government Employment Strategies on Women, by Patricia Dale, June 1980.
- Critical Skill Shortages: New Opportunities for Women — A Brief to the Parliamentary Task Force on Employment Opportunities for the 80's, January 1981.
- Women and Work, March 1981. Fact sheet.
- Working Together: Women and Unions, March 1981. Fact sheet.

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- Microtechnology and Employment: Issues of Concern to Women — A Brief to the Task Force on Micro-Electronics and Employment, July 1982.
- Better Day Care for Canadians: Options for Parents and Children, August 1982.
- Women in the Federal Public Service, by Julie White, June 1983.
- \*Women and Unions, by Julie White, April 1980 — Price \$2.95.
- \*A Working Majority: What Women Must Do For Pay, by Pat & Hugh Armstrong, February 1983 — Price \$4.95.
- \*Women and Part-Time Work, by Julie White, March 1983 — Price \$3.95.

## **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

- Wife Battering in Canada: Hidden Victims — Silent Screams, January 1981. Fact sheet.
- Rape and Sexual Assault, January 1981. Fact sheet.
- Report on Sexual Assault in Canada, by Dianne Kinnon, December 1981.
- A Brief on Wife Battering with Proposals for Federal Action, by Debra J. Lewis, January 1982.
- \*Wife Battering in Canada: the Vicious Circle, by Linda MacLeod, January 1980 — Price \$2.95.

## **HEALTH, BIRTH PLANNING**

- Background Notes on Birth Planning and Conception Control, by Mary Pearson, June 1979.
- Women Caring and Curing — Submission to the Health Services Review '79, June 1980.
- Women with Handicaps: A Brief to the Special Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped, 1980.
- \*Reproductive Hazards at Work: Men, Women and the Fertility Gamble, by Nancy Miller Chenier, December 1982 — Price \$3.95.



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## WOMEN AND PLANNING FOR LATER LIFE

Women and Aging: A Report on the Rest of our Lives, by Louise Dulude, April 1978.

Pension Reform with Women in Mind, by Louise Dulude, March 1981.

Pension Reform for Women, a Discussion Paper, December 1981.

Women and Aging, October 1979. Fact sheet.

Women and Pensions, March 1982. Fact sheet.

## OTHER ISSUES FOR WOMEN

International Decade for Women: 1976-1985: What it Means to Canadian Women, by Mary Pearson, November 1977.

Women in Prison: Expanding Their Options — A Brief presented to the Strategic Planning Committee on the Future of the Correctional Service of Canada, September 1980.

Outline of Matrimonial Property Laws in Canada, by Louise Dulude, August 1982.

Canadian Perspectives on Sex Stereotyping in Advertising, by Alice E. Courtney & Thomas W. Whipple, 1978.

Women and Poverty: What Are Your Chances? March 1981. Fact sheet.

\*10 Years Later — An assessment of the Federal Government's implementation of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on the Status of Women, October 1979 — Price \$2.95.

\*Fair Ball: Towards Sex Equality in Canadian Sport, by M. Ann Hall & Dorothy A. Richardson, September 1982 — Price \$3.95.

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## COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Summary of Recommendations of the CACSW, March 1982.

Annual Report of the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women 1982-83.

As Things Stand — Ten Years of Recommendations, December 1983.

\*For publications from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, as noted above: Orders must be prepaid by postal money order or cheque made to the order of the Receiver General and addressed to the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Hull, Quebec K1A 0S9. Add 20% to prices for books to be shipped outside Canada. *Also available through authorized bookstore agents or local bookstores.*



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Provincial Human Rights  
Commission: .....  
Distress Centre: .....  
Employment Counselling: .....  
Family Counselling: .....  
Health Services: .....  
Legal Information: .....  
Rape Crisis Centre: .....  
Single Parents Group: .....  
Transition House: .....

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